

Evening Public Ledger and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY... EDITORIAL BOARD: CHAIRMAN, H. K. CURTIS... PUBLISHED DAILY at General Business Manager... MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS... THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

railroad men are still among the wonders of the old world. The Bethlehem Steel Company contributed one of the most efficient technical organizations ever formed in the world, to the embarrassment of the Hun. The Baldwin, the du Ponts, Midvale and many others could be similarly cited at great length. American industry had armies already trained for the miracles of scientific achievement that were necessary to win in the greatest of wars. The financial reports of many of the great corporations show that big business actually did much of its service for the heart.

PERVERTING THE 14 POINTS CREATES 14 QUAGMIRES

Cupidity and Selfish Aggression in Paris Primarily Responsible for Perilous Floundering and Delays

THE world which stopped fighting on November 11, 1918, had a specific and tangible basis of peace. This foundation, which then seemed so solid, originated in the fourteen points of settlement set forth by President Wilson. Two features of them, relating to freedom of the seas and reparations, had been revised. Other stipulations had been amplified and clarified by the President himself. Nevertheless, the world was justified in believing that the cornerstone of peace had been dedicated with the consent of all the belligerents, friends or foes; that the plans for the completed structure had been unanimously accepted.

Apart from the joy with which mankind signalized the cessation of slaughter on that November day, there was deep spiritual rejoicing at the prospect that the world would soon be remade. For the first time in more than four and a half years the warring peoples of the earth were in acknowledged agreement not only on the ethical fiber of peace, but upon very definite and practical conditions frankly outlined. Multitudinal details remained to be adjusted. Ostensibly that was why the Paris conference was called. But if Germany had meant what she said and if her conquerors were sincere, the really vital substance of peacemaking had been disposed of. The sessions, therefore, started with an enormous advantage over all similar deliberations in history.

The virtue of the preliminary conditions was that they were apparently workable. To claim perfection for them was, of course, absurd. Humanity cannot attain that state. But, supported by tremendous military pressure, the elaborated and defined fourteen points did bring about the armistice. It was presumed that they would inspire the peace and that with so much already accomplished the peace would come within a reasonable time.

If all the restiveness and impatience which is abroad today were merely because the conference has been sitting for five months, such irritation would be unwarranted. With the utmost harmony conceivable the prodigious labors of the delegates and committees are necessarily time-consuming. Five months, or even a year, to rearrange affairs on this planet would not be an extravagantly lengthy period, provided constructive work on the right principles were proceeding.

But the present peril is of another complexion. It is born primarily of cynical dissensions concerning matters, the verdict upon which was solemnly passed. In other words, every serious obstacle raised is in repudiation of the fourteen points principles. Every major deadlock contravenes obligations formally subscribed to before the conferees met.

It is this dangerously stupid and crablike procedure which warrants alarm even by persons sufficiently well balanced not to chafe at negotiations merely because they are protracted. Fortunately, the remedy is just as clear as the fault. If diversion from the fourteen points produces confusion and delays, it is self-evident that adherence to them must bring order and progress.

It is no exaggeration to maintain that every departure has been a trouble breeder. There have been fourteen quagmires.

First quagmire: Open covenants of peace were not openly arrived at, despite American protests against secrecy. Naturally, a revival of the old huggemugger policy of diplomacy was a boon to malign rumor mongers and selfish propagandists who have been such a pestiferous vexation in these uneasy times.

Second quagmire: The evasion of the freedom-of-the-seas issue begun in the period of the armistice notes created Anglo-American disturbances, which, though greatly allayed since Mr. Wilson first arrived in Europe, occasioned for a while a critical situation by which Germany would have been rejoiced to profit.

Third quagmire: "The removal of economic barriers" was tardily done, and to the serious stimulation of Bolshevism in Europe.

Fourth quagmire: "Adequate guarantees that armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with national safety" are held up on all sides, nowhere with more purliness than in the political intriguing in America against the league-of-nations pact.

Fifth quagmire: "A free-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims" has been delayed, and once again the opposition to the league pact is blameworthy, although selfish imperialistic ambitions are also a disruptive factor.

Sixth quagmire: "Such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of all other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and un-

embarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development" has been hindered by clashes of conflicting interests resulting in positive scandals of ineptitude.

Seventh quagmire: With the stipulated restoration of Belgium has come her trouble-making campaign for annexing a slice of Holland.

Eighth quagmire: The accomplished restoration of the invaded departments and also of Alsace-Lorraine to France has awakened annexationist lust for the Saar Valley and the Rhine lands, a covetousness that has played havoc with progress at the peace table.

Ninth quagmire: "The readjustment of the frontier lines of Italy" has been interpreted by Sonnino and his crew as justifying abrogation of the just principle of self-determination on the Adriatic coast and has even raised a threat of war with Jugo-Slavia.

Tenth quagmire: "The freest opportunity of autonomous development" of the peoples of Austro-Hungary has emboldened the Jugo-Slavs to be ruthlessly greedy and rendered more intricate than ever the adjustment of their claims with those of Italy.

Eleventh quagmire: The suggested boundary revisions in Rumania and Serbia have been often disingenuously inspired and hastily conceived. It is possible that Budapest Bolshevism could have been averted had a policy of deeper sincerity and justice been invoked.

Twelfth quagmire: The Turkish situation has been complicated with selfish ambitions on the part of some of the victorious nations and by their reluctance to accept the mandatory policy of the league draft in a spirit of unselfish integrity.

Thirteenth quagmire: The erection of an independent Polish state with a "free and secure access to the sea" awaits authoritative formation, while Germany plots in East Prussia and while the avarice of contending political parties has anarchic results.

Fourteenth quagmire: A league of nations has not yet been formed and its establishment is delayed by Junkers, Tories, antiquated diplomatists and unscrupulous politicians.

The safe high ground, with its fourteen hills of security surrounding these miasmatic swamps, is not unattainable.

The world, including Germany, which is now endeavoring to capitalize some of the mire, climbed to the heights easily enough when they pointed a way out of the fighting last autumn. They were the bulwark of peace then, a refuge from horror. They must be so still, since every attempt to reach any other haven results in desperate floundering, ominous with tragedy.

Let the conferees, Allies and enemies alike, get back to their solemn pledges of last November.

LEAGUE ISLANDS' FUTURE

WHEN the Navy Department announced that it had no intention of reducing the force of men or lessening the activity at League Island it formally stated what every one has foreseen who looks below the surface of the league-of-nations covenant and the Paris conference.

Inevitably, after peace is made, the control of the seas must fall as a natural duty to Great Britain and the United States. The efforts of every rational-minded statesman at the Peace Conference now are directed to arrange the world's affairs so that such control may be exercised for the good of humanity and with as little friction as attends the co-operation of England and America upon the Great Lakes and along the Canadian boundaries. If the principles being advocated by the American delegation are adhered to in the final agreements there is no nation in the world that need look to that sort of co-operation without renewed assurance and a sense of vast relief.

And even though war may seem a thousand years away, great navies will be required as symbols of order and authority based upon a civilized ideal. Only the United States and Great Britain can provide such forces as will be adequate, by their extent and their purposes, to satisfy the rest of the world. That is why a great navy will be necessary in America under any circumstances and why the approach of a long period of peace will have little or no effect upon the great naval base in this city.

Somehow or other the medical professions seem to be out of luck whenever they strike. Most of the 600 physicians of the school inspection force lost their jobs when that inspection force and demanded \$1000 a year instead of \$600 from the Department of Health. And now the druggists appear to have lost their fight with the telephone company for a large part of the gate receipts at the chatter booths.

Random cables now and then report that the Bolsheviks have abolished tips. But that news never appears quite convincing in print. In the land of the Bolshevik only a few fortunate persons eat. Nobody has any money and, of course, shaving is almost unknown. Under such circumstances the tip quite naturally must abolish itself, mustn't it?

The daylight waiters are, of course, always with us. They are the folk whose automobiles lean long and lowly against the curbs at Broad and Chestnut streets between 2 and 3 o'clock each morning.

Would you speak of the bonds of matrimony as Liberty Bonds?

If the league-of-nations plan should fall a great many men in America who now criticize it would suddenly begin to realize its value.

A man in Camden had just adjusted his watch to save daylight when some one stole it. This incident seems to involve the most stunning example of wasted effort imaginable.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE WORLD-LEAGUE IDEA

First Official Expression of the Principle Traced to the Days of Danton and the Revolution

The following article from the New Europe is by Theodore Ruysen, professor of international law at the University of Bordeaux and president of the French Association of Peace Through Law.

IF WE consider as a whole the manifestations of political life in modern France, we cannot fail to be struck by one trait which is common to them all. This trait is rationalism. The average Frenchman by temperament has but little of the mystic; but he makes up for this by a passion for clear ideas.

The system of Descartes, which is just the system of "clear and distinct ideas," is essentially the expression of the French spirit, and dominates the whole development of French thought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In particular it inspires to a large extent the "ideology" of the French Revolution.

If the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" of 1789 opens with the fundamental axiom: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights," it is because Le Discours de la Methode also opens with the assertion: "Common sense is the thing best distributed in all the world," and because this equal apportionment of reason among all men makes it impossible to justify hereditary "privileges." No more "nobles," no more "peasants," nothing but free "persons," citizens with equal rights. This character explains every aspect of French legislation—the rights of every citizen to qualify for any office, the separation of Church and State, free and compulsory education, the exclusion of religious instruction from the school, universal and compulsory military service.

WHAT, then, is in France the general principle from which the idea of the society of nations is derived? It is the thoroughly rational conception that what is true of individuals is also true of groups of individuals—that law, which succeeds in assuring a minimum of liberty, order and security inside human societies, must be the same for the society of nations and justice between these societies by uniting them in still larger groups.

Besides, thorough equality between human beings is a moral ideal that they find beyond the frontiers of their own country men like themselves whom they must respect; and thus the law does not stop at the gates of the city. National law contains the germ of international law.

But side by side with this purely logical idea there is also a moral idea. The Frenchman, while a rationalist, is also a universalist. He finds it hard to admit that a people should keep for itself the benefit of the moral riches with which it is endowed; and he is passionately attached to the propaganda of ideas. If the equality of individuals, on which the equality of peoples rests, he sees the origin of a duty—the duty of spreading abroad truth and justice.

THIS explains how the French Revolution, which opened with the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen," very quickly went on to claim the rights of the peoples, the principles of the society of nations, and to proclaim a crusade for the establishment of international justice. As early as 1790 Danton declared that patriotism "must have no other limits than the universe" and Mirabeau, that realist politician, eagerly evoked "the compact of the federation of mankind." The same year Valmy presented to the Constituent Assembly a draft whose first article declared: "The universality of the human race, as forming but a single and identical society whose object is the peace and happiness of all and whose members are all equal, has specified 'that in that great general society, the peoples and states, considered individually, enjoy the same natural rights and are subject to the same law.'"

THE French mind is often accused of losing itself too readily in ideologies which may be described as chimerical; but, in the case of the League of Nations, the charge in the past, it would seem today to be without foundation. The program of lasting peace put forward during the war and the great guarantees which it specified "that in that great general society, the peoples and states, considered individually, enjoy the same natural rights and are subject to the same law,"—certainly, in its comparative timidity is explicable enough in a people which was surprised by war when the great majority of its citizens were profoundly pacific, and when, indeed, the very thought of war to be highly improbable. The rule surprise of 1914 justifies the impression upon "great guarantees" which is general among all the theorists of the society of nations. Undoubtedly all agree in recognizing that an international organization of the League of Nations is essential to every political organization if it is to be effective. It is the political organization which is attached to the League of Nations that is the subject of the present article.

People are less concerned with conducting in common the great interests of mankind than with averting future wars. For this purpose the main effort is concentrated upon juridical methods such as will secure peace among the nations. The League of Nations is a political organization which is the subject of the present article.

THE creation of "the United States of the World" seems to many minds a still distant ideal, and the general disposition is to regard it as a chimera. It is, in fact, the only political organization which is essential to every political organization if it is to be effective. It is the political organization which is attached to the League of Nations that is the subject of the present article.

It is the same prudence which prompts many minds to maintain as complete as possible the independence of each of the associated states. Undoubtedly in principle it is admitted that every association among states involves a certain limitation of national "sovereignty"; but there is a very general inclination to reduce this limitation to the strict minimum necessary for the maintenance of an international compact. The idea of a "federation," and still more that of a "super-state," is almost entirely foreign to the minds. In this respect French opinion does not appear to have reached the same degree of ripeness as British or American opinion.

It is not, however, as if the League of Nations were a mere "federation" of states. It is a political organization which is essential to every political organization if it is to be effective. It is the political organization which is attached to the League of Nations that is the subject of the present article.

One of the silent sufferers whose sovereignty has been greatly impaired since November 11 is poor old Count Bentinck. We haven't heard of his having filed any claim for indemnities, but we don't know any one who would have a better right to do so. Harold Begbie, an English journalist, has been snooping round Amerongen and cables to the New York Times that the Dutch Government asked Bentinck to put the Kaiser up "for a few days" while they thought over the situation. On November 11 Bill arrived, and the Count "provided dinner for forty-five persons." A week later the Empress turned up and Count Bentinck "provided dinner for sixty-two persons."

No wonder we hear so much about shooting parties at Amerongen. Poor old Benny has to feed them somehow.

Well, March came in like a lamb and went out like frozen mutton.



THE 'CHAFFING DISH'

My Dog and I

We're a model couple, my dog and I; And we're used to each other's ways; For we've pulled together through thick and thin Since I took him, a pup, to raise. No, he's not a blue blood in looks or birth And he looks like a tramp at best; But he's faithful as only a dog can be. From the dawn till he goes to rest.

I have never found in my travels wide A companion as fair as he; For where men would wander and leave a friend He has stuck like a chum to me. His home is wherever I chance to go; He never, not once, complains; When I lose, he loses; when I shun, he shuns; And whatever I win he gains.

L'Envoi So we live our lives, my old dog and I; Till at last we shall reach our ends; And when Nature beckons, we'll both lie down And pass out together—friends.

ROBERT L. BELLEM.

We have thought of a good punishment for the Kaiser. After he gets through the morning hymns and is all set for the first cigar of the day, hand him a new-looking box of tannic acid. He will shake it, as every smoker does, and hearing a plentiful rattle within the casket, concludes that it is at least half full.

Upon opening the box he finds nothing in it but bare stalks and two dozen little brimstone shells that have come off the sticks. It happens to most of us every day; why shouldn't the Kaiser endure it once in a while?

We wish Lenin and Trotsky would remove from their label the picture of the silver medal they were awarded at Moscow in 1917.

Desk Mottoes ... A sixth precept is not to engage oneself too prominently in anything, though at first sight it seems not liable to accident, but ever to have either a window open to fly out at or a secret way to retire by.—Lord Bacon.

While the League for the Preservation of American Independence is on the job we hope it will do something about the Ten Commandments, which greatly impair our sovereignty.

But Who Ever Heard of an Enigmapa? Dear Scrooges—While they are having all these births at the Zoo can you tell me if it is true that the enigma has had twins? ANN DANTE.

The Ace of Aces From a diligent reading of our esteemed contemporary, the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, we learn that Mr. Aaron Hyman was best man at a wedding at the Bellevue-Stratford yesterday.

One of the silent sufferers whose sovereignty has been greatly impaired since November 11 is poor old Count Bentinck. We haven't heard of his having filed any claim for indemnities, but we don't know any one who would have a better right to do so. Harold Begbie, an English journalist, has been snooping round Amerongen and cables to the New York Times that the Dutch Government asked Bentinck to put the Kaiser up "for a few days" while they thought over the situation. On November 11 Bill arrived, and the Count "provided dinner for forty-five persons." A week later the Empress turned up and Count Bentinck "provided dinner for sixty-two persons."

No wonder we hear so much about shooting parties at Amerongen. Poor old Benny has to feed them somehow.

Well, March came in like a lamb and went out like frozen mutton.

"VOT DAYS TODAY?"



THE 'CHAFFING DISH'

Curfew at the Aquarium

After joggling the Urchin all the way up to the waterworks on Sunday afternoon, having promised him a look at the fish in the aquarium, we found that the daylight-saving stunt had put the fins to bed an hour earlier than usual. This parsimony of sun is fine and all that, but what's daylight to a fish?

So we had to pretend to the Urchin that the seals were what we had brought him there to see.

We were tractoring the Urchin along the Parkway in the hope of getting him home in time for his evening prunes, when we were considerably horrified to hear him exclaim, "There's a taxi!"

True, it was a taxi, and this installed in us some grave thoughts about modern children who can tell a taxi from an ordinary car. There's a moral in this, we feel sure. Perhaps some one can tell us just what it is.

WELL-BRED ESCORT DREAMS BOARDING TRAINS IN MOTION

Falling Into Easy Chat, Admits Fear of Disaster

DREAMS TO BRING DOWN LADY'S 'WRATH'

Smart Social Patter Reveals Secret Fancie

The "Home Manual" that Nancy Wynne lent us has made our heart glad on a weary afternoon. This is what that excellent volume says about small talk at a dinner party:

It is very desirable to fall into easy conversation immediately after any introduction; but especially so when two persons, who have previously been strangers, are sent to dinner together by the host. To maintain total silence until seated at the table will be apt to give each person the impression that his or her companion is dull and stupid.

The occasion, however, does not call for very profound remarks, almost anything will serve the purpose. For instance, the gentleman may say: "We must be careful not to step on that elaborate train," referring to the costume of a lady preceding the pair.

"Yes, indeed, that would be a mishap. But trains are graceful in spite of their inconvenience."

Her companion must answer: "Oh, I admire them, of course. Only I have such a dread of stepping on them and bringing down the wrath" of the fair wearer on my devoted head."

"Are you apt to be unlucky in that way? And do you think a woman must necessarily be enraged if her gown is trodden upon?"

"Oh, if you want my real opinion, I should say the woman who could stand that test must be a rare exception to the generality of her sex; but here are our places. We are to sit this side," he believes."

Having seated themselves and exchanged a few comments (of course, flattering) on the table decorations, the lady might say: (To be continued)

"GOD, YOU HAVE BEEN TOO GOOD TO ME"

GOD, you have been too good to me, O God, you have been too good to me, A cloud's too small to drink in all The treasure of the sun.

The pitcher fills the lifted cup, And still the blessings pour, They overbrim the shallow rim With cool, refreshing store.

You are too prodigal with joy, Too careless of its worth, To let the stream with crystal gleam Fall wasted on the earth.

Let many thirsty lips draw near And quaff the greater part! There still will be too much for me To hold in one glad heart.

—Charles Wharton Stork, in the New York Sun.

The daylight slavers are, of course, the men who work at night and put in their off time trying to have a good time.

Look at the calendar today before you kick a hat or pick up a pocketbook that seems astray.

Speaking of high explosives, wouldn't it be an excellent thing now and then if some one would shell the peanut politicians?

Even though this is the 1st of April you will not be temporarily justified in assuming to know more about the peace terms than the American delegates.

Senators in Washington say they have stopped puzzling about the peace covenant. But a great many people have not yet stopped puzzling about the Senators.

The difficulty that Senator Sherman has had in keeping up with the times makes it seem almost certain that he didn't move his watch ahead on Sunday morning.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. In whose administration was Elihu Root Secretary of State?
2. What is the legend of Narcissus?
3. What is a kris?
4. What is the meaning of the word nene, and what is its derivation?
5. Who was the apostle to the Gentiles?
6. Who is John S. Sargent?
7. How did tobacco get its name?
8. To what post has General Mangin, of the French army, lately been assigned?
9. Who was the last royal ruler of Hawaii?
10. What is a chambered nautilus?
Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Danzig is a seaport of West Prussia, situated on the left bank of an arm of the Vistula, about four miles from its entrance into the Baltic Sea.
2. Because of their German affiliations in the war, the British Government has deprived the Dukes of Cumberland and Albany of their peerages.
3. The motto of Virginia is "Sic semper tyrannis" (Thus always to tyrants).
4. The Plata-Parana is the river in South America, next in size to the Amazon.
5. The real name of Paul Veronese, the celebrated Italian painter, was Paolo Cagliari.
6. "Silence gives consent" is from Oliver Goldsmith's comedy, "The Good-Natured Man."
7. "Climber-built" applied to a boat means that the edge of one plank overlaps that of the next.
8. An aquamarine is a bluish-green berry, a semiprecious stone.
9. The invention of pins is ascribed to the French in 1644, during the reign of Francis I. Small shavers of wood, bone and ivory were previously used.
10. The fuchs of a church is the slender spike, especially at the intersection of the nave and the transept.